ingly of the "self-determination" of subject peoples and objected to the use of arms to restrain "national" desires. A war-weary Occident was now inclined to prefer peaceful adjustments to gunboat diplomacy. The wave of European political aggression seemed to be receding. The fact that some Western powers had been deprived of their special privileges in China furnished a precedent for demands that the others surrender theirs. Chinese, too, watched with eagerness the success of Turkey in freeing itself from the unique status which foreigners had enjoyed within its borders, and found there encouragement and precedent for similar action. The war, moreover, had greatly stimulated nationalism the world over, and China proved one of the most fertile soils for its growth.

Chinese nationalism employed with great effect an old Chinese weapon, the boycott. Often used by Chinese in local disputes among themselves and from time to time against foreigners, it was now organized on a nation-wide scale. The telegraph and postal service, covering all China like a network, and the rapid growth of daily newspapers helped to make concurrent action possible. Students were eager agitators. The populace was appealed to by slogans, vivid posters, and fiery speeches. The boycott, to be sure, was not unadulterated patriotism. Those responsible for its enforcement often made many a pretty penny from toll levied on goods which they allowed to pass. The boycott, too, was a double-edged weapon, which injured those who wielded it as well as the enemy. Chinese merchants frequently suffered from it as much as the foreigner and secretly were often far from enthusiastic in its support. Moreover, it was hard to sustain over a long

period. However, in spite of abuses and defects, the Chinese, powerless in armed conflict with Japan and the West, had developed in it an instrument which proved as potent in attaining their ends as have been some successful wars.

The rising Chinese nationalism had displayed itself in the protest against the Twenty-one Demands and in the delegation at Paris. It now fulminated against the Shantung award of the Treaty of Versailles. Students led in the denunciation. Two cabinet officers regarded as particularly pro-Japanese were forced to resign, and a nation-wide boycott against Japanese goods attacked the enemy at a peculiarly vulnerable point—its commerce.